Nippon Times

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BRITISH INTERFERENCE IN LEVANT ISSUE IS HIT

Bidault Says Britain Overstepped Her Rights; French Evacuating From Syria

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—The French Consultative Assembly, which met today to review the situation in Syria and Lebanon, heard Foreign Minister Georges Bidault declare that Britain had overstepped her rights in the affair, according to a Paris dispatch.

In this connection, a London report said that Prime Minister Churchill stressed that there is no real basis for a misunderstanding between Great Britain and France in the Levant affair. Churchill emphatically declared that Britain has no ulterior motive in the Levant.

Meanwhile, a press report from Beirut says that all French troops and civilians have been evacuated from the principal regions of Syria. The dispatch said that the evacuation took place with British cooperation and was without incidents.

At the consultative assembly, the French Foreign Minister reviewed the history of Britain and France in the Levant and went as far back as the days of Richard the Lion. Hearted. Coming down to the present, he said that misunderstandings had arisen between the French Government and Syria and Lebanon. The result of the misunderstanding was the sending of French troops.

This matter of reinforcing, the French Foreign Minister stated, involved the troops of the Levant and France in clashes. Continuing, he said "the French forces did no more than defend themselves and the honor of our nation. For this purpose, they employed only moderate means."

The French Foreign Minister then declared that he had issued "cease fire" orders as soon as the British forces intervened. When the French soldiers were attacked, he continued, they defended themselves. What would Prime Minister Churchill have done if he had been in our place? Bidault asked.

Continuing, he said, "Let an impartial examination be made by a five Power conference, the highest authority of the United Nations. If we are wrong, then we are wrong. If we are right, then let us be told we are right. Let us all be united."

U.S., SOVIET AIMS CLASH

Interests in East Asia Are Different, Says Dagens-Posten

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 14.—The serious clash of interests in East Asia between the United States and the Soviet Union was pointed out by the Dagens-Posten, in today's editorial.

"The real war aim of the United States in East Asia is to economically exploit for a long period various countries in the trade-wind zone extending from China and the Philippines to Ceylon and Madagascar. Yet if ever the United States should attain the above objective, not only will a destructive effect be brought to the whole world but the conflict between American interests and the just demands of East Asiatic peoples for independence will be extremely intensified," the paper said.

"Furthermore, Japan is showing herself fully able to continue strong resistance while the Soviet Union seems to be showing her concern over East Asia, following the defeat of Germany. The United States is making hopeful observation that the Soviet Union will participate in the war even in East Asia, but the attitude of the Soviet representative at the San Francisco Conference showed quite an opposite tendency. Behind the Soviet attitude toward the international trusteeship question is clearly seen her intention not to permit the United States to secure various bases in East Asia. The Soviet Union does not consider the defeat of Japan as being to her advantage. What she desires is the maintenance of a balance of power structure."

Soong, Truman Confer

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 14.—Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan and concurrently Foreign Minister, who is heading the Chungking delegation to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, yesterday paid a short visit to the White House to continue his talks with President Truman, according to a Washington report. Soong said that he did not discuss the reported planned meeting between Chiang Kai-shek and Truman and that he did not expect to return to San Francisco before his departure for China by way of Moscow.

Trieste Reds Oppose Anglo-American Rule; Start Big Uprising

Domei

LISBON, June 14.—Despite the fact that the conflict over Trieste has come to an end with the withdrawal of the Yugoslav forces under Premier Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, the Communists in the city started a huge demonstration objecting to the American and British military administration and shouting for the downfall of the Bonomi government, according to a Belgrade report. The rioters are reported to have broken into the dwellings of Italian Rightists and burnt down all Italian flags. The clash between the New Zealand troops, who were dispatched to crush the uprising, and the rioters, developed into bloodshed.

U.S. TO MAINTAIN TROOPS INDEFINITELY IN GERMANY

About 400,000 to Occupy American Zone—Eisenhower Denies Withdrawal Move

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 15.—About 400,000 American troops will occupy the American zone in Germany indefinitely, according to a report disclosed by a correspondent attached to General Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters. This force is made up at present of General George S. Patton's Third Army, Lieutenant General Alexander Patch's Seventh Army, and Lieutenant General Girauld's Sixteenth Army.

Denies U.S. Withdrawal

Special

LISBON, June 15.—General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, today denied reports that the Americans were already withdrawing from the Mulde River area to make way for the Russians as reported on the Luxembourg radio recently, according to a Paris dispatch. Eisenhower pointed out that his period for making decisions was now over and he now carried out only orders of his government.

The General today replied to a cross-fire of questions asked by the largest number of war correspondents ever gathered in Paris.

Asked by one correspondent, "Do you think we were justified in bombing German cities?" he replied "Yes." Referring to Russia Eisenhower said he could "foresee no difficulties in working in harmony with the Russian people."

Eisenhower affirmed that he had accepted the fact that Hitler was dead, but that he had since met high Russian leaders who had great doubts. Asked about Germany's future, he replied he did not think Germany had any immediate future and that he would not look forward any further than spring when widespread planting could be done. He predicted that Germany's crisis period would be next winter owing to the food situation.

General Eisenhower left Paris today.

Accepts French Zone

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, June 14.—A New York Times correspondent in a dispatch from Paris today said that President General Charles de Gaulle has decided to accept France's zone of occupation in Germany proposed by the British and the Americans. The correspondent stated that he received his information from what he termed "authentic sources."

U.S. MATERIAL LOSS BARED

Claims Over 800,000 Units of War Weapons Lost in Europe War

Domei

LISBON, June 15.—The Headquarters of the European Invasion Forces announced on June 12 that the American forces had lost over 800,000 units of war materials since their landing in Normandy, according to a Paris dispatch.

The announcement reads: "From the time of the commencement of the Normandy landing operations on June 6 last year to the German capitulation, covering 11 months in all, the American forces lost a total of 865,560 units of war weapons in western Europe. Of this number, 2,263 were guns of all types and 81,379 were tanks, armored cars, trucks and other motorized units."

391,137 Planes Used

Domei

LISBON, June 15.—During the European War the Royal Air Force Bomber Unit used a total number of 391,137 planes while the amount of bombs dropped was 955,040 tons, according to a Daily Telegraph dispatch from London on June 12.

Of the above figure for bombs dropped, 657,674 tons were dropped within Germany. Of the total 758,685 tons were explosives while the remaining 196,355 tons were incendiary bombs. Mines dropped numbered 47,250, the dispatch stated.

TRIAL OF 16 POLES SET, SOVIET GOV'T. REVEALS

Announcement Made on Eve of Moscow Meet to Organize Provisional Regime

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—The Soviet Government has announced that 16 Polish leaders will be tried in the next few days for terroristic acts behind the lines, according to a London dispatch.

The announcement came on the eve of the conference in Moscow, today, by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the Polish leaders for the purpose of organizing a Polish Provisional Government on a broader basis.

In this connection, it is reported that the Polish spokesman for the London Polish Government, who is to attend the conference, has been quoted by the United Press as saying that the forthcoming trial of the 16 Polish leaders will imperil the success of the meeting.

Meeting in Moscow

Special

LISBON, June 15.—Representatives of the United States, Russia and Britain who are to meet in Moscow today with representatives of the Warsaw Provisional Government and other Polish leaders to seek a settlement of the Polish reorganization include W. Averill Harriman, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and John Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, according to reports reaching here.

A Washington dispatch said that the conference will be concerned with the reorganization of the Polish Provisional Government "on the broad democratic basis provided for in the Crimea agreement on Poland."

The Polish leaders going to Moscow will include Boleslaw Bierut, President of the Provisional Government, Wincenty Witos, twice Premier of Poland, and Stanislav Mikolajczyk, former Premier of the Polish Cabinet in London.

According to the announcement issued in Washington, other members of the Provisional Government who will accompany Bierut to Moscow are Premier Edward Osubka Morawski, Wladyslaw Kowalski and Wladyslaw Gomulk.

Witos will take with him as representatives of the elements inside Poland not associated with the Provisional Government Zygmunt Zulawski, Stanislav Kutrzeba, Adam Krzyzanowski and Henry Kolodzejski. The announcement said that Mikolajczyk would be accompanied by Jan Stanczyk and Julian Sakowski.

May Delay Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—The Moscow conference to organize the Polish Provisional Government may not take place today as scheduled after all. Bad weather may delay the plane on which former Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk is going to Moscow. Also, another Polish leader has not appeared in Moscow, probably because of illness.

TRUK AREA IS ATTACKED

Japanese Units Repulse Sea, Air Assaults of Enemy

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL PACIFIC.—About 65 carrier-based enemy planes raided a certain Japanese base in the Truk Island region on June 14. On the following day some 30 carrier-based planes attacked the same base. Japanese Units shot down and damaged several enemy planes at each raid.

Several enemy cruisers and destroyers approached Truk Island on the morning of July 15 and carried out a bombardment. The Japanese Units on the spot counterattacked the enemy warships and repulsed them.

House Approves Wickard

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 15.—The U.S. Agricultural Committee of the Upper House approved today the nomination of Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard to be the Rural Electrification Administrator, according to a Washington report. Eleven committee members voted for Wickard and six were against him.

Moscow Talks on Poland 'Purely Nominal' As London Regime Disowns Representative

Special

LISBON, June 15.—The decision of the Polish Socialist Party in London to disown Jan Stanczyk on his mission to the Moscow talks is the first official indication that the Polish Government in London gravely disapproves the decision to hold talks and due to their attitude it is interpreted in British circles that the Moscow conference may prove to be "purely nominal," according to a London dispatch.

The Polish Socialist Party whose right wing is led by Tomasz Arciszewski, Prime Minister in London, has announced that Stanczyk "is undertaking his journey to Moscow on his own responsibility and not as a representative of his party."

Stanczyk was the leading member of the left wing of the Party which went into the opposition when Arciszewski formed his government in November, 1944. It seems plain, the London report added, that the decision by Julian Zakowski, left-wing Socialist, to refuse the invitation to Moscow is dictated by his unwillingness to take the step that he realized would involve a formal break with the party.

Reuters said that ground for optimism on the outcome of the conference rests on the known willingness of Mikolajczyk and Stanczyk to go to considerable lengths to achieve the reunion of the Polish nation, but informed quarters in London do not believe that these delegates are prepared to give unconditional agreement to any proposals that the Lublin Poles might conceivably put forward.

Moreover, the report added, absence from the delegation of leaders of the Polish home army, the well-organized and effective Polish underground fighting force directed by the London Polish Government means that agreement by the delegates to the conference would not succeed in reconciling all the important groups of Polish opinion.

This rift between the greater part of the underground movement organized from London and groups represented at the conference is of course accentuated by the fact that the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Army, General Leopold Okulicki, and Vice-Premier of the London Government and its delegate inside Poland, Jan Jankowski, and their 14 colleagues are still under Soviet arrest.

Reuters believed that there remains the possibility that the hearing of the case due to start within a few days may prove to be purely nominal and may be followed by their release.

BRITISH FOOD TALK PLAN IGNORED BY KEY POWERS

U.S., Britain, Canada Not Interested in Effort to Give Relief to Europe

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 14.—In order to cope with the acute foodstuff shortage throughout Europe, the British Foreign Office had suggested that a conference be held to consider the serious problem, but the fact that the United States, the Soviet Union and Canada, the main foodstuff producing countries, have not yet replied to the British request, reveals that the British suggestion has not roused much interest among those countries, says a London dispatch.

The countries which received invitations to the conference include the United States, Canada, the Soviet Union, Denmark, Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, France, Belguim, the Netherlands, Luxemburg and Norway. By yesterday only five countries, namely France, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Belgium and Norway sent their replies accepting the invitation, but the United States, the Soviet Union and Canada have not yet replied. As the conference is scheduled to be held today in London, the British Government is reported to be greatly disturbed by the indifference shown on the part of the main foodstuff producing countries, and the matter is now being considered by the British Government.

Germans Not Privileged

Domei

LISBON, June 14.—Cornelius Ryan, deputy commander of the American Military Administrative Headquarters, in a press interview yesterday stated that the staff of the administration in the territory occupied by the 12th Group Army numbered 4,000 who are divided into 230 corps. The Germans on the whole were showing a cooperative attitude, he declared.

Relative to the food situation in Germany, Ryan said that the people were getting a daily nutritive diet of 1,500 calories but under no circumstances would they be allowed to get better fare than the peoples in the liberated areas of Europe.

Speaking of this year's harvest in Germany, he thought the outlook was good. However, in case of poor crops, he said the reserve food held by the U.S. army would be distributed to the European refugees in Germany but not to the German people.

Germans not connected to the Nazi Party must support organs of military administration, Ryan further continued, and act in accordance with such. They will be liable to severe punishment in case of violation of rules.

O'Kelly Leads at Eire Polls

Special

LISBON, June 15.—The counting of Eire's first presidential election began today and by evening "first preference" figures were: Sean O'Kelly, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, 183,006; General Sean MacEoin, Deputy of the Opposition Party, 122,284; Dr. Patrick McCartan, Ulsterman, 77,993, according to a Dublin dispatch. The first count is not expected to be completed in all the areas tonight and the final count will begin Monday.

ATTLEE WILL ACCOMPANY CHURCHILL TO BIG 3 MEET

British Labor Leader Reveals Coming Conference Will Take Place in Berlin

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has revealed that he will be accompanied by the leader of the Labor Party, Clement Attlee, in his forthcoming conference with President Harry Truman and Marshal Josef Stalin.

Berlin Is Venue, Attlee Bares

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—Clement Attlee, leader of the British Labor Party, in a message to Prime Minister Churchill, revealed for the first time that the coming "Big Three" meeting is to take place in Berlin, according to a London dispatch.

Attlee's message was in response to one from Churchill inviting him to take part in the conference as a friend and confident. In his reply, Attlee said that his colleagues in the House of Commons had agreed that he should accept the offer to the prospective conference in Berlin.

Attlee added: "I do not anticipate that we would differ on main lines of policy which we have discussed together so often, but the responsibility must rest with the government. But I do think that we should work close together on any issues that may arise in order to adopt a policy consonant with the views of the great majority of the people of this country."

Truman Expresses Satisfaction

Special

LISBON, June 14.—President Truman yesterday told a press conference that "completely satisfying and gratifying" results had been obtained by Davis and Harry Hopkins in their visits to London and Moscow respectively as his special representatives and declared that their discussions covered arrangements for the time and place of the meeting of Prime Minister Churchill, Marshal Stalin and himself as to what should be most convenient for all three, according to a Washington dispatch.

Truman said that in addition to his civilian staff he would be accompanied to the meeting by his personal Chief of Staff Fleet Admiral William Leahy and representatives of the joint Chiefs of Staff. He added that his press secretary Charles G. Ross also would accompany him to the meeting and that he would do everything possible to see that the American newspapers get equality of treatment as to the conference developments. He emphasized, however, that the conference itself would necessarily be secret.

The President disclosed that he did not plan to take any members of Congress with him to the conference.

"The all important thing which confronts us," Truman's statement said, "is that the unity, mutual confidence and respect which resulted in military victory should be continued to make secure a just and durable peace."

INDIAN CONGRESS LEADERS IN DETENTION ARE FREED

Jinnah Asks Wavell to Postpone Simla Conference—Gandhi Is Non-Committal

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 16.—All members of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, who were under detention, have now been released according to an order announced by Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, when he broadcast the new policy for India on Thursday, a New Delhi dispatch revealed.

In the meanwhile, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has asked Lord Wavell to postpone for a fortnight the proposed conference of Indian political leaders at Simla, planned for June 25, so that he can consult his party's working committee. In his telegram which he sent in reply to the Viceroy's invitation, Mr. Jinnah reciprocated Lord Wavell's appeal for cooperation and goodwill and said that he hoped the Muslim League would make its contribution in a just and reasonable interim government.

Mahatma Gandhi, who has also been invited to Simla, said that he has no official standing to represent the National Congress.

White Paper Outlined

Special

LISBON, June 15.—The British White Paper issued simultaneously in London and New Delhi detailing the proposals for India by Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, lays it down that if the Indians accept them "they must undertake wholehearted cooperation with the Allies in the war against Japan," declared a London dispatch today.

Broadcasting from Delhi, Viceroy Wavell said that the present proposals were aimed at making the long-term solution of the Constitutional problem easier. The proposals state that the offer made in the spring of 1942 by Sir Stafford Cripps is still open.

The principal points of the new Constitutional proposal for India submitted by Lord Wavell are: (1). The Viceroy's Executive Council is to be reconstituted to give a balanced representation to the main Indian communities (2). The Viceroy is to call a conference of the Indian leaders to frame the list of men they want in the council with the Viceroy retaining the right to accept or deject nomination. (3). All members of the council are to be Indian except the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. (4) Foreign affairs other than tribal and frontier matters are to be in charge of the Indians as far as British India is concerned. Fully accredited envoys would represent India abroad. Britain would appoint the high commissioner in India.

It is learned that the Viceroy will meet Indian leaders at Simla on June 25 to form the new executive council proposed in the White Paper.

Special

LISBON, June 15.—The Indian Freedom Campaign Committee in London today issued a statement on Lord Wavell's four-point offer to the Indian people declaring that they welcomed the release of the Congress leaders under detention but stressed that the "proposals do not represent independence and the Committee continues to stand for the right of the Indian people to complete independence," according to a London dispatch. The statement also demanded the immediate release of all Indian political prisoners now in detention in Indian jails.

Fall Short of Independence

Special

LISBON, June 15.—Leaders of the Indian independent Labor Party issued a statement today demanding the immediate liberation of political leaders still imprisoned and pointed out that "in four respects the proposals by Lord Wavell fall short of recognition of Indian independence," according to a London dispatch.

The four points are, it said, the Viceroy: defense was a function which any self-governing country must itself control; the executive council's function was to administer under veto and not to govern in its own right; and the council was not responsible to the democratically elected assembly or even to the legislative assembly.

It was for India's representatives to decide whether the proposals should be accepted, the statement emphasized, and "we deplore the unqualified endorsement given them by Clement Attlee and Sir Stafford Cripps. The record of successive British Governments had been such that decency demands that the British political leaders should refrain from offering gratuitous advice."

Oshima, 120 Japanese Await Exchange Talks In Southern Germany

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—The 121 Japanese in Germany, including Ambassador Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima, his staff members and their families, and others, are now being detained in Badgastein, South Germany, awaiting exchange negotiations, a News Chronicle correspondent reported on June 9. However, as detained diplomats are not exchanged for ordinary internees, a problem has arisen because Japan has no Allied diplomats under detention.

Nehru Released

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 15.—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian National Congress leader, has been released according to a New Delhi dispatch.

Indians' Power Expands

Special

LISBON, June 14.—The essence of the British Government's proposals for the future government of India as announced by Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery in Parliament this afternoon and by Viscount Wavell, Viceroy of India, from New Delhi simultaneously is the complete "Indianization" of the Viceroy's executive council—with the exception of the war portfolio held by the Commander-in-Chief—on the basis representative of the main parties and interests in British India, Reuter's political correspondent reported from London today.

The fundamental point of the British policy is that there can be no far-reaching constitutional change until the war against Japan is ended, he said.

Reuters added that the British Government and the Viceroy have been anxious to try to secure cooperation of the Indian parties in the administration during the interim period and the proposals now made really represent the renewal of the invitation contained in the last clause of the famous Cripps' declaration of 1942.

That clause read: "During the critical period which now faces India and until a new Constitution can be framed, His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for and retain control and direction of the defense of India as part of their world war effort, but the task of organizing to full military, moral and material resources in India must be the responsibility of the government of India with cooperation of the peoples of India.

"His Majesty's Government desire and invite the immediate and effective participation of leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in counsels for their country of the Commonwealth and the United Nations. Thus they will be enabled to give their active and constructive help in the discharge of the task which is vital and essential for the future freedom of India."

The important development if the new proposals are accepted by India, Reuters said, is that the external affairs of British India hitherto handled personally by the Viceroy will in the future be in the hands of the Indian member of the council.

Though the executive council would under the new scheme continue to function within the framework of the existing Constitution and would not be responsible to the legislature, it is suggested that the proposals represent a very substantial step toward the ultimate transfer of the control from British to Indian hands.

BRACKEN EXHORTS BRITONS

Says Japanese More Persistent and Daring Than Germans

Domei

LISBON, June 14.—Brendan Bracken, British First Lord of the Admiralty, in a radio speech on June 12 pressed the nation to determination in the war against Japan, according to a London dispatch.

He said in substance: "The war against Japan is the grimmest yet experienced by any race and our enemy, the Japanese, are more persistent and more daring than the Germans. Men who hold positions as ministers of state must appeal to the British nation to further strengthen their determination in order to bring to completion the great task that lies ahead of them of overthrowing Japan."

JAPANESE COUNTERDRIVES PUSHED ON OKINAWA ISLE

Main U.S. Attack Directed at Gushichan, Tomomori; Koroku Battle Continues

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Imperial Japanese Forces in the area south of Shimajiri on the main Okinawa Island are fiercely counterattacking the numerically superior U.S. troops that advanced to a line running through Gushichan, Tomimori, Yonagusuku and a sector north of Itoman on and after June 6.

The major enemy offensive is now mainly directed at Gushichan and Tomomori. At present the strength of the invaders on the southern front aggregates three divisions, the 7th and 96th divisions and the 1st Marine Division.

In the Koroku area, the Japanese Units are also engaged in grim fighting although they are now encircled by the numerically superior enemy forces. The main U.S. force in this area is the 6th Marine Division.

Air Blows Continued

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, June 16.—From the night of June 14 up to dawn of June 16, Japanese Air Units struck several times at enemy vessels actively engaged in landing operations in the waters surrounding the main Okinawa Island.

Simultaneous with these attacks, another Japanese Air Squadron unleashed a series of assaults on enemy air bases, numbering over ten, and succeeded in causing considerable damage.

Maintain Koroku Positions

By O. OYAMADA

Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED AIR BASE.—The grim struggle on the main Okinawa island is raging unabated. On June 13, a total of some 320 small enemy planes from the [illegible] airfields repeatedly attacked the main Japanese positions in the area south of Shimajiri. At the same time two enemy battleships and several cruisers and destroyers approached the coast of the Shimajiri area and bombarded the main Japanese position.

Despite the fierce offensive of the numerically superior enemy forces, the Japanese Navy Forces on the island are stubbornly checking the advance of the enemy and are maintaining firmly their positions in the Koroku district.

The main Japanese Garrison Units have adjusted their line in the neighborhood of Gushichan, west of Minatogawa, after having moved from the area south of Itoman. At these new positions the Japanese Units are desperately resisting the severe enemy offensive.

Enemy Ups Air Power

By O. ONOBE

Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE NAVAL AIR BASE.—Despite the constant attacks made by the Special Attack Corps and the all-out "human-bullet" onslaughts, the Okinawa battle has entered a serious phase. At this juncture the enemy has assembled some 600 aircraft in the Okinawa area.

The airfield on Iye Island, which was completed recently, is now sheltering some 200 P-47's and F6F's, while about 100 aircraft are based at the North airfield and [illegible] at the Central airfield. Also, in the waters south of the Okinawas, about six special aircraft carriers, capable of accommodating over 100 planes have been spotted. This brings the total of enemy aircraft ready for action to almost 600. The enemy is trying to hamper Japanese air action by attacking Japanese air bases in Kyushu and other places.

By mobilizing the P-47's, P-38's, F6F's and F4U's—army and navy fighters—as well as bombers and scout planes, including [illegible] PB2Y's and others, the enemy has been raiding the Japanese bases in southern Kyushu and the [illegible] Regions. As a result fierce aerial battles are being fought daily between the contending forces.

Besides the completed airfields on Iye Island and the Central and North airfields, the enemy is now constructing some 15 small and large runways in the central and northern sectors of the main Okinawa Island. It is apparent, however, that the enemy is constructing air bases at these places for use by small and medium aircraft, with the aim of frustrating the enemy [illegible] tempt to augment his air forces. [illegible] Japanese Forces are [illegible] carrying out attacks in defiance of inclement weather. Thus the outcome of the aerial battle in the Okinawa area now depends [illegible]

(Continued on Page 2 Col. [illegible])

[illegible]ISH LOSING INTEREST IN PACIFIC WAR ACTIVITY

Press Holding General Election in July as Matter of Immediate Concern

The British attitude concerning the Pacific War is to play second fiddle to the United States, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Mainichi. The dispatch continues:

The Americans are making a frontal attack on the Japanese forces in the areas close to the Japanese mainland and in China, while the British, in contrast with the Americans, are engaged in recapturing their occupied territories or possessions. Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his lieutenants are emphasizing that Britain must direct all her available resources to the Pacific War, but the general election in July is occupying the attention of the British public as a matter of immediate concern.

This is seen from the treatment of news by London newspapers. The Daily Mail, a Conservative paper, and the Daily Herald, the central organ of the Labor Party, among other important newspapers, are not giving prominence to Pacific War news. Such news is often relegated to a corner on the fourth page. The Times of June 5 gave only two-thirds of the first column of the Imperial and Overseas News page to the battles of Okinawa and Manning. On the bombing of Kobe, the same newspaper of June 6 printed sixteen lines of a New York dispatch, with eight lines on the occupation of Tarakan Height. The Pacific War news is treated by other newspapers in a similar manner.

Controversy Revived

As electoral tactics, the Labor Party is turning the attention of the British public from the war to the nationalization of basic industries. The party is reviving the old controversy of nationalization against private ownership. Other prominent subjects raised by the party are housing, demobilization, return to Britain on leave (in case of occupation forces), quick disposal of divorce cases, etc. These problems are domestic issues almost without exception. Winston Churchill's reminder to the British public that the Pacific War was still in progress was a move on his part to put a curb on Labor activities.

Britain has reverted to her traditional policy of the balance of power on the European continent, but this policy is still on a shaky foundation. Germany has been replaced by the Soviet Union. France, allied with the Soviet Union by means of a treaty of mutual assistance, is still unreliable from the British point of view, as the recent Levant affair shows, while Holland, Norway and Belgium are too small as a counterweight to the Soviet giant. Poland has joined the Soviet orbit, to all intents and purposes. The only way for Britain is to draw the United States deeper into European affairs at any price or sacrifice.

Meanwhile, Britain has not given up all hopes of drawing France into her own camp. "In connection with the Levant affair, information emanating from Anglo-American sources has thrown an interesting light. According to this information, Winston Churchill offered the Rhineland to France in return for its recognition of the British predominance in the Levant. Washington, after consultation with London, expressed concurrence in the proposal, adding, however, that France should recognize the American claim to Martinique. It was in this connection that President Truman called the French Foreign Minister to Washington, it is reported.

De Gaulle Objects

The United States thus tried to detach France from its connection with the Soviet Union. President De Gaulle of France, however, thought that the Rhineland, whose population is overwhelmingly German, could not be a sure possession. While rejecting the Anglo-American proposal regarding the Rhineland, President De Gaulle took steps to reinforce the French garrison in the Levant, seeing that Britain was going to establish predominance in the region. He proposed a five-power conference instead of the three-power conclave sponsored by Winston Churchill, in order to expose the Anglo-American intrigue.

In regard to the attitude of the British public on the Pacific War, the Daily Herald of May 31 editorially refuted the assertion of a New York paper that British workers were only half-hearted over the Pacific struggle. This refutation incidentally shows that the working classes in Britain are not at all enthusiastic about the war in the distant Pacific.

New Chungking Steps Set

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 14.—The Chungking Board of Information announced that the following new measures have been decided on by the Kuomintang Standing Committee with a view to expediting the achievement of constitutional government in Chungking-controlled China, according to a dispatch from Chungking:

1) The establishment, on the basis of popular election, of branches of the People's Political Council throughout Chungking-controlled China within the next six months.

2) The abolition of all branch offices of the Kuomintang in the Chungking Army by not later than August 4, and of those in the schools before the date fixed for the convening of the National Assembly, that is November 12.

DATE OF KANIN RITES SET

Will Be Solemnized on June 18, Information Board Announces

The State Funeral for His late Imperial Highness Field Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin will be solemnized on June 18, it was announced by the Board of Information on Saturday. The remains of His late Imperial Highness were brought to Tokyo from his Odawara villa on May 28, accompanied by Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Haruhito Kanin, Field Marshal Gen. Sugiyama, chairman of the State Funeral Committee, close [illegible], the Imperial Household Minister, and others.

SHIPYARD WORKERS IN U.S. QUITTING JOBS IN DROVES

Navy Has Hard Time as Ships Damaged by Japanese Waiting for Repair, Time Reveals

Special

LISBON, June 13.—The June 4 issue of the Time magazine, in its article "Driftout in shipyards," revealed that the west coast shipyard workers are quitting their jobs in droves generally because the workers wanted secure peacetime jobs, according to a Washington dispatch.

"The labor turnover at the shipyards had always been high," the article said, "but the yards had usually been able to hire replacements." It said that the Puget Sound yards were suffering a net loss of 2,500 workers per month. "Some wanted to go fishing, some wanted to get in a few licks on the farm but many are worried about the cutbacks and want to get into secure peacetime jobs."

The article added, "but so far as the navy is concerned, now is the worst possible time for the men quitting. With the quickening of the war in the Pacific, the greatest need was for rapid ship repair. The navy no longer made any bones about it; its ships were taking punishment from the Japanese bombers and Kamikaze planes."

The magazine pointed out that one day last week Fleet Admiral Nimitz admitted damage to 11 of his light naval units in the space of 18 hours. At the week's end, the 2,200-ton destroyer Laffey limped into Seattle's Elliott Bay from an encounter off Okinawa. "Six Japanese pilots had smashed their planes into her," it said and complained that "thousands of manhours would be required for putting her back in the war."

"One day more ships than could be accomodated at the repair docks waited in Elliott Bay. Watching his workers drift away, a shipyard official said, 'I think that ultimately our new destroyer construction program here will cease.'"

ALLIED COMMISSION NOTE WARNS ITALIAN LEADERS

Maintenance of Truce Demanded as Intervention Made in Government Crisis

Domei

LISBON, June 14.—The Allies today intervened in the Italian Government crisis with the warning that the new Ministers whoever they are will be required to maintain a "Constitutional truce" until the Italian people are able to choose for themselves the future form of their state, according to a Reuters dispatch received here.

The notification, sent in the form of an Allied Commission communique, followed Socialist leader Pietro Nenni's intimation to Prince Umberto of his intention to begin an early campaign for replacing the monarchy by a republic, the report said.

The Allied intervention note demanded: The Ministers will be required to respect the armistice terms as modified last January. It was explained that this means that the Italian Government will enjoy full powers in 49 out of 92 Italian provinces subject to the obligation to ask the Allied consent for all military measures.

The Allied military government will alone possess legislative powers in the remaining provinces.

After the announcement by the Communist leader Togliatti that he will not participate in any government not headed by Socialist leader Nenni, Nenni and Liberal leader De Gaspari have also stated they will not enter the new government.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN URGES RATIFICATION OF CHARTER

Tells Congress July 15 Is Deadline; Wants Issue Settled For Big 3 Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 14.—President Truman declared on Wednesday that he wants the United Nations Charter for a peace organization ratified by the Senate before Congress takes a recess, says a Washington report.

The American President said that he wants to take the U.S. ratification of America's participation in the world organization to the meeting of the "Big Three" leaders scheduled for sometime during the next 40 days. Truman asserted that he would like to have the signed and sealed approval of the U.S. participation not later than July 15.

Officials in a position to know said that the Chief Executive has told Congressional leaders he feels action should be taken as quickly as possible after the San Francisco Conference drafts the document for submission to the 50 participating nations.

Truman was described as being of the opinion that delay would work to the advantage of opponents of American participation by giving them time to build up sentiment against it. This White House attitude virtually ruled out the possibility of a summer holiday for the legislators.

Senator Walter George of Georgia, ranking Democratic member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is not too sure that such a deadline can be met. George said that much more than perfunctory hearings will likely be demanded which will slow up action.

However, Senate Majority Leader, Alben Barkely, Democrat from Kentucky, differed with Senator George on this question and said he considers two or three days adequate for committee consideration because, he said, the whole matter has been gone into over and over again.

Meanwhile, the issue of the United States postwar commerce policy reached the showdown on Wednesday in the Senate. Chairman George asked his committee to decide whether the Administration shall have the authority to cut tariff another 50 per cent in reciprocal trade pacts. The committee overruled Senator George and split his tariff cutting authority from a bill extending the reciprocal trade agreement to 1948. George, however, forecasts that the committee's action will be reversed on the Senate.

Meanwhile, Senate leaders are figuring on a termination of the conference by next Wednesday, and on receiving the formal document by the following Monday, June 25. If this timetable clicks, the Senate will have about three weeks to meet President Truman's July 15th deadline.

INDONESIANS ON WARPATH

Fight Shoulder to Shoulder With Japanese to Resist Invaders

By M. MURAKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, June 14.—May 1, the day when his Tarakan landing operations commenced, marked the time when the enemy stretched out his evil hand in a direct move to hinder the Indonesian peoples in their sturdy march toward independence.

Aiming at disturbing the peoples of Indonesia by actual landing operations the enemy landed part of the Dutch army on the island. Then scheming to undermine the populace by propaganda, the enemy dropped leaflets from planes, organized secret anti-Japanese societies through spies among the native inhabitants, and in particular carried out indiscriminate bombings of late in order to promote anti-war ideas.

The results were contrary, for the Indonesians became more incensed against the enemy. Through the use of the race flag and songs they showed that they were still intent on realizing independence, reposing utter trust in the Japanese.

Determination is at burning pitch among the Indonesians to increase food output and to construct defense works. In one part of Indonesia there were some who felt for a time qualms, as the advance of the Japanese Army was stopped and the enemy landing forces seemed about to invade south Borneo. However, the Japanese Garrison Forces on Tarakan Island, with every member formed into a Special Attack Corps, killed or wounded many enemy soldiers and for 40 long days have been bravely defending the island.

Furthermore, the native inhabitants under Volunteer Amatt in collaboration with the men of the Imperial Forces against the inhuman attacks on the Indonesians have been fighting shoulder to shoulder to obstruct the enemy advance and have sworn to bring about the downfall of the Anglo-Americans.

To the cry, "Follow in the steps in Amatt," contributions pour in from Celebes and other localities for the aid of the bereft native families, while volunteers aspiring to become members of the Special Attack Corps are daily increasing by leaps and bounds.

Schizophrenia Strikes Anglo-Saxons; Will Cause Defeat, States Pearl Buck

In one of her recent publications Pearl S. Buck, noted American woman author and winner of the Nobel Prize, accuses a great majority of the Anglo-Saxon people of being victims of a degrading mental disease called schizophrenia. This disease, she says, is bound to bring about the defeat of the United States and Britain in Greater East Asia. We have known it right along, but when an American admits that much, it must be pretty serious.

What is schizophrenia? It is a kind of insanity that comes from disintegration of personality. The popular term is "split personality." A victim of this disease develops in his mind two conflicting obsessions, so that he is constantly at odds with himself. Thus he is not one person but two.

The commonest of all symptoms is the victim's feeling of despondency and lightheartedness at one and the same time, so that he is nervous with fear at one moment and recklessly optimistic at another. A tougher symptom is that he may appear healthy but always "blows hot and cold." If one side of him desires to behave like an upright citizen, the other wants to commit immoral acts. Or he may say one thing and act in an entirely opposite manner. Thus he may say, "I am a peaceful man," then turn right around and pick a violent quarrel with a stranger. He may appear like a hypocrite, but actually he is not a hypocrite. He is something worse. A hypocrite is only a liar, but a victim of schizophrenia can be a dangerous creature. He is a lunatic.

Truly, as Pearl Buck laments, most Americans and Britons are like that. They possess dual personalities, which are in complete disharmony. For every passion they cultivate they develop another which is its exact opposite in thought, mood and action. One remains as a mere catchword, the other erupts in violence.

They spread the gospel of democracy and enslave other races. They exploit the coloured races with a Bible in one hand but with a sword in the other. They strait-jacket the world with legalisms of their own contriving, but trample upon the morals of civilized nations whenever it suits themselves. They claim to be friends and supporters of the underdog but take a hedonistic delight in bullying the underdog when he happens to be engaged in a quarrel with themselves. They pride themselves on being the world's greatest "have" nations but still covet other peoples' territory and resources. They advocate a peaceful settlement of international problems but provoke war everywhere.

Not An Overnight Disease

They didn't get to be that way overnight. The disease has been developing and revealing its symptoms for centuries past. The English, for instance, have time and again beheaded their own kings, whom they believed to be unreasonably autocratic, yet they have spared no scruples in enforcing the worst kind of autocracy over India and Burma. Similarly, the Americans acquired their independence by overthrowing what they called the tyranny of their mother country, yet they enforced the worst kind of tyranny over their Negro population, whom they had imported as slaves from Africa.

More recently Britons have blandly proclaimed "the four freedoms" in conjunction with the Americans as a war aim, but stoutly refuse to grant any kind of freedom to the Indians. The Americans warned "imperialist" nations off Latin America but deliberately practise imperialism in the West Indies, Panama, Hawaii and the Philippines. They insisted on an Open Door policy in China but shut their own doors against China as well as the nations whom they have induced to respect that policy. They are criticising even their ally Britain's imperialist rule in India, yet they are simultaneously maneuvering to step into Britain's shoes there. They condemn the bombing of non-combatant civilians but bomb whole cities of non-combatant civilians in Asia and Europe. They insist upon the observance of humanitarian principles but bomb hospital ships and machine-gun nurses, sick and the wounded struggling helplessly in the sea. In other words, they talk like angels and behave like grisly sadists.

That's chronic schizophrenia in an advanced state of dementia. One side of their split personalities may believe passionately in their slogans, epigrams and shibboleths as a pattern of national life—because no other pattern can hold their own squabbling nations together, and because they fear that only by making this a world trend can they feel secure. But the other side of their twin personalities, with all the instincts and violence of their carnivorous tradition, wants passionately to dominate, to exploit, to police, to crush the whole world to submission. The two passions are irreconcilable. And the result is self-contradiction, confusion and disintegration of personality—in a word, madness.

But the most glaring of all proofs of Anglo-American schizophrenia is their racial complex. One side of their split personalities likes to feel that they are God's chosen race shouldering the Christian duty to establish equality and justice throughout the world. The other side, puffed up with an arrogant sense of racial superiority, likes to feel that all coloured races are their servants and peons, fit only to wash their dirty linen. Acting independently of the other, the twin personalities have been pulling opposite ways, plastering the whole world with slogans of equality and justice on the one hand, and practising the most vicious forms of racial discrimination on the other. For the past several centuries they have forced the peoples of Asia to feel the [illegible] and the humiliation of this two-pronged aggression.

Japan has put a stop to any further depredations by these schizophrenic aggressors by blasting them out of Asia. Now, however, they are attempting a desperate comeback, in order to subject the liberated races of Asia once again to the artifices and cruelties of their diseased brains. But there are one billion rejuvenated Asiatics who will not tolerate this nonsense again. This fact alone possesses the elements of complete and permanent Anglo-American defeat in Asia. It is what Pearl Buck rightly fears. But hers is a lone cry in the wilderness.

Schizophrenia in such a deep-rooted state is well-nigh incurable. The only possible cure seems to be a terrible shock of some kind. Only the shock of a terrible defeat for America and Britain can bring this about. It is the duty of all the one billion peoples of Asia—for the sake of humanity as well as themselves—to administer this shock to them. Not until then can our world be made safe for sane people.

—The Times Week Shanghai

LAUDS JAPAN'S STRENGTH

Cambodian Foreign Minister Gives Impression of Visit Here

Domei

PHNOM-PENH, June 15.—Son Ngoo Thouh, Foreign Minister of Cambodia, who recently returned from his visit to Japan, described the actual conditions there in a one-hour address at the first conference of prefectual governors since the declaration of independence, on June 11.

The gist of the Foreign Minister's address follows:

"We were able to free ourselves from foreign shackles and declare our independence thanks to the true strength and sincerity of Japan. In order to repay Japan for all she has done for us, we must exert our utmost in cooperation. While visiting Japan, I witnessed with my own eyes that she was throwing everything into the present total war. With the Japanese mainland becoming a battlefield for decisive struggles, Japan will manifest her true strength in personnel and material. Japan has an astounding amount of aircraft, tanks and guns.

"The Japanese are now maintaining an iron defense of their fatherland and their fighting potential is great and superb. I was greatly impressed by the solidarity and cooperation among the Japanese. Through my recent visit I have come to realize that Japan is impregnable and my faith in Japan's final victory has become deepened."

HEARS DISSOLUTION SPEECH

British Parliament Meets for Last Time Before Election

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 15.—The 10-year-old Parliament, fourth longest in British history, met today for the last time before the general election, according to a London dispatch. Assembled in the House of Lords were also the members of the House of Commons to hear the King's speech dissolving Parliament which was read by the Lord Chancellor.

According to another dispatch the general election has been postponed until July 6 so as to give the men and women returning from the services a chance to participate. The results of the election, the dispatch further revealed, will not be made known until July 26.

Japanese Counterdrives Pushed on Okinawa Isle

(Continued From Page 1)

based air power.

Meanwhile, the number of enemy surface craft plying in the waters around the Okinawa Islands has greatly decreased. Some of the enemy warships must have retreated in fear of the Japanese attacks while others have left the theater of fighting for rear bases in order to prepare for new operations.

In anticipation of enemy offensives with the end of the rainy season, several hundred men of the Special Attack Corps are biding their time to strike at the enemy.

S. AMERICAN PRODUCTION OF RUBBER NEGLIGIBLE

Insufficient Labor, Bad Health Conditions, Other Difficulties Vex Efforts of Allies

Since they lost the world's rubber-producing center in Malaya, the Allies have had to depend on synthetic rubber and the rubber produced in Latin America. Walter J. Kahler, world traveller and author, has contributed the following article to the XXth Century, giving an idea of the difficulties involved in stepping up production in the rubber areas in Brazil:

There are many plants in the world that contain rubber. Practically all of them grow in the tropics, in regions with plenty of rain, reaching to 13 degrees of latitude north and south of the equator. Some of these plants are huge trees, others are lianas or bushes. Quite a number of these plants are not tapped for rubber because of the insufficient quantity or quality of their sap. The best latex is supplied by Syphonia elastica, better known as Hevea Brasiliensis, a tree which in its wild state grows to a height of thirty meters and of which no less than twenty different species are known.

The home of hevea is the vast, impenetrable region of the Amazon and its main tributaries, the Rios Tocantins, Xingu, Tapajos, Madeira-Mamore, Purus, Jurua, Javari, Ucayali, Japura, and Rio Negro, a region covered by jungle and in part entirely unexplored. This huge area, which includes the Brazilian provinces of Amazonas, Para, and Matto Grosso, is the world's largest river system. It covers 4½ million square kilometers, far more than half of the entire country. It is significant that the population of these three provinces amounts to only 2⅓ million, while almost 38 million people live in the remaining nineteen provinces of Brazil, which cover 3.8 million square kilometers.

Our knowledge of the Amazon region reaches back to the year 1500, when the Spanish navigator Vicente Yanez Pinzon discovered the mouth of that river. Thirty-five years later, Gonzales Pizarro, brother of the great conquistador Francisco Pizarro, attempted to travel from Peru down the Maranon, as the upper course is called. But only one of his companions, a certain Orellana, succeeded in reaching the Atlantic by this route. Around 1600, Pinzon was followed by French seamen, who established the first plantations of rice, coffee, and cotton on the island of Marajo in the mouth of the Amazon. The actual economic development of this region, however, did not begin until 1866, when the first large steamers opened up the Amazon to international navigation. Today, steamers of 3,000 tons can ply without difficulty as far as Iquitos, more than 3,500 kilometers from the mouth of the river, while all in all more than 50,000 kilometers of this gigantic river system are navigable by steamer.

Journey's Start

After an exciting trip over ancient Inca roads, across high mountains, on flimsy rafts through the rapids of minor tributaries, and by oxcart across the hot pampas of the Beni region in northern Bolivia, we reached Santa Rosa, a small village on the Jacuma. Santa Rosa was to be our headquarters for three weeks, for that was the time it took the natives to hollow out a dugout for us. They do this by lighting a fire in the center of the tree trunk and letting it smolder until the entire length has been burned out. The outside of the dugout is smoothed down with an ax.

Six oxen dragged this heavy canoe several kilometers across the pampas to the river. The prairie was enlivened by storks, clumsy marabous (which resembled old professors), spoonbills, gray tapacares, ibis, and other wading birds. A swarm of hideous black vultures was tearing away at the last remains of a dead cow.

We pushed our way through the high pampas grass, which reached almost up to our chests, until a black sikuri as thick as a man's arm winding through the grass at our feet gave us our first fright and made us dash for safety to the oxcart. The tropics of South America abound in snakes. In Brazil alone there are 150 different species, and according to statistics some 25,000 people are bitten by snakes every year. The inhabitants of the regions along the Beni River use a number of plants known by the general term of contrayerba which are supposed to neutralize the effect of the venom; they boil them and make compresses of them or take them internally. Scientists have examined several of these plants, most of which belong to the Aristolochia species, for their effectiveness against snake venom, and deny that they are of any use.

In an arm of the Jacuma where we intended to let our boat into the water, several gnarled old logs floating there came to life at the sight of us and, snorting and splashing, disappeared into the water. This part of the river is full of alligators. A few of the armored amphibians swam upriver; we chased away the others by firing at them with a rifle. The afternoon was spent fitting out our canoe. On each side of the narrow vessel we fastened balsa logs to increase the stability; then we built a roof of twigs and canvas over the whole.

Jacuma River

The Jacuma River flows slowly along. Its banks are covered with dense bushes and with trees whose overhanging branches almost touch the water. Lianas and other creepers entwine the trunks; mosses, orchids, and parasitic plants grow rank on the branches. The musty smell rising from the water and the jungle seemed to hold a promise of adventure which, combined with the strange silence enveloping the place, gave us a feeling of uncertainty. This uneasy feeling, the sensing of an unknown danger, increased with the falling of darkness and caused us to keep a fire going all night and to take turns every two hours at keeping watch. As a precaution against snakes, we strewed our camping-ground with ashes and garlic.

For a while we all crouched around the fire. We had been told that after six days we would reach Santa Ana, just above the spot where the Jacuma flows into the Mamore, and that we would not have to worry about food as there was plenty of game, birds, and fish. But what had not been mentioned were the annoyances and dangers entailed by a jungle trip and which are a daily phenomenon in the life of a rubber collector.

In some districts malaria is so common that people do not even talk about it. It is carried by the female anopheles mosquito. To keep away the mosquitoes we had been advised to use citronella oil or a 20 per cent alcoholic solution of pyrethrum. It is the same plant whose blossoms are used in Europe for the manufacture of insect powder, in Japan for that of mosquito coils. Our experience seemed to prove, however, that all these preventive measures only served to attract the insects. But while I suffered from repeated attacks of malaria during my Africa expedition in the Sudan and the Congo in spite of the employment of quinine and plasmoquin, on this trip not one of the four participants had a single attack as a result of the proper use of "Atebrin," although we were almost bitten to death by mosquitoes every day.

Further downriver, Stygoma fasciata makes a nuisance of itself, a mosquito which spreads the deadly yellow fever. In other districts the people suffer from beriberi. Typhoid and dysentery also occur frequently.

Ants Instead of Ducks

The night passed quietly. Only the snorting of the alligators, the scream of a night bird, or the melancholy call of an owl which had its nest in a hollow tree somewhere in the forest, and the fine humming of the mosquitoes penetrated the silence. The first two days also went by without any particular sensation. The primeval river scenery and our attempts at shooting game for food took up all our attention. Palms and other giants of the jungle raised their heads above the thick underbrush, covered from the roots to the outermost branches with lianas, creepers, and other vegetation. Long-tailed monkeys climbed around in the tops and green lizards a yard long looked down upon us from overhanging branches. Bufeos—fresh-water dolphins—appeared behind the canoe, grunting like walruses, and followed us for some time.

(To Be Continued)

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S.F. CONFERENCE SLATED TO END SESSION JUNE 20

Voting Procedure Is Finally Approved; Truman to Make Final Speech

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 14.—With the solution of the question of voting procedure in the Security Council of the United Nations Conference for International Organization today, delegates are mentioning June 20 as the probable date of the final session, according to a San Francisco report. It is said that today's decision by a full conference committee to approve the voting procedure set up at Yalta made that date seem more and more likely.

Once the charter is approved by the members of the United Nations, the conference then will hold a final ceremony with the signing of the draft at a plenary session. President Truman is scheduled to address the final meeting and preparations are already being made in San Francisco for the arrival of the Chief Executive and his colleagues.

Final approval of the Yalta plan read 30 in favor, two against, 15 abstaining from voting and three members absent. Among the Latin American nations Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua, Uruguay and Venezuela voted in favor of the Yalta formula. Cuba and Colombia voted against it, while Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru abstained from voting. Ecuador and Haiti were not present at the meeting.

Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, who is now representing the Soviet delegation at the conference, expressed satisfaction over the solution of the voting procedure today. He said that the solution of this issue means that the committee and the conference are on their way to a successful conclusion.

A Washington dispatch said that Truman has asked former Secretary of State Cordell Hull to accompany him to San Francisco. Hull is recovering from a long illness.

Truman Making Address

Special

LISBON, June 14.—President Truman, who is scheduled to make a speech at the final plenary session of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, will fly back to Washington with the new League of Nations Charter for immediate submission to the Senate for ratification, according to a Washington dispatch.

Houses to Let
Two storied foreign style houses with 5 rooms and 6 rooms at Yamamoto-dori 2-chome. Rent ¥135.00. Also at Kitano-cho 4-chome; Rent ¥110.00. A few Japanese houses on Tor Road suitable for shops.
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KAMIKAZE CORPS INSPIRED BY COMMANDER'S SPIRIT

Vice Admiral Arima Greatly Influences Members of Special Attack Unit

In the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps lives the spirit of Vice Admiral Masabumi Arima, who died gloriously while leading a formation of planes which rammed and instantaneously sank an aircraft carrier around which an enemy task force was centered in the aerial battle off the Philippines on October 15 last year, writes T. Takamatsu, a member of the Military Press Corps, in the [illegible].

Mr. Takamatsu's article follows:

"In the aerial battle off the Philippines Vice Admiral Masabumi Arima, commander of the air squadron, himself took the leading position in a formation of planes and by his ramming action instantaneously sank an aircraft carrier, the mainstay of an enemy task force. His meritorious services are manifest in [illegible]. His remaining spirit is exemplified in the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps which came into being immediately after his glorious death. As will be seen from the war results which are being achieved from day to day, the Corps is completing the work which was left by Vice Admiral Arima.

It was April 8 last year. The sun had rapidly sunk on Peliliu Island, the Central Pacific base, which is directly under the equator, and twilight was gathering. A rear admiral alighted from car No. 1, flying the flag of an admiral, as the vehicle reached the headquarters of a certain naval air corps. He was Rear Admiral Arima, the new commander of the corps. He was unlike his immediate predecessor in that he had the air of a Buddhist priest of the Zen sect. Though he looked severe, a smile of benevolence was about his mouth and eyes. After looking hard at the staff officers who had come to greet him, he bowed with reverence toward them. That night the commander presented himself at the section of general affairs. Of a man who came to him he inquired whether he was at the section of general affairs. When he was told in the affirmative he said that he wished to send a letter and asked about the procedure to be gone through. The tone in which he shaped these words was exceedingly quiet. It was so quiet that it astonished the officer in charge of the section and a paymaster who happened to be near him.

Enemy Task Force Appears

On the following day, hardly before he formally assumed the duties of commander, he received information that an enemy task force had appeared.

The army and navy officers and men got visibly excited at the news. The commander was a picture of absolute composure. He called a sailor in attendance upon him in a quiet tone of voice, and said to him:

"The ladder belonging to the office may be found unserviceable. I wish to have a new one made. In case of the enemy effecting a landing, I shall climb on the roof and give my directions therefrom. No bullet fired by the enemy will hit me. Depend upon it that I will always be under the flag of the commander."

He had ceased to be the civil commander he was to the men under him at ordinary times. He was now an officer confident of himself to the extent of making a thrust at the enemy in its very force.

The way in which Rear Admiral Arima, commander of the Corps, spent the first day of his second campaign in the War of Greater East Asia was quite becoming him, the man.

Nothing came out of the talk of a landing by the enemy.

The air corps of which the Rear Admiral was commander turned its attention to the construction of position. He went about the island, examining it from end to end. His inspection of the island was as close as an inspection could be. He almost touched every tree and plant on the island, so to speak.

At the end of his inspection of the island he addressed a letter to Vice Admiral Hideo Yano, a classmate and former chief of the naval section, who was on Saipan Island. A passage in it said that there was something about the defense of the island which made him uneasy in mind and that he was resolved to press all the men under him to make it perfect.

Immediately after the letter went forward, the work of perfecting the defense of the island began. Under his direction the men under him worked to the best of their ability.

Was Early Riser

The commander was an early riser. He was up at 4 a.m. He slept in the same khaki uniform which he wore during the hours of day. He attended promptly to a telegram even though it reached him in the late hours of night.

From early dawn till night he was present at the place from which to direct operations. He would return to his quarters at the end of his day's work only after he had satisfied himself that the last plane to leave the base for the day had returned.

After a short while work started on an extension of the runway. He was impatient to have the work completed quickly, and ordered the pilots to help the engineering corps to which he had entrusted the work. It was a hard task for the pilots. Moreover, it was not only monotonous but there was not the slightest element of the spectacular in it. There was no doubt about the difficulty of the work to which these men had been set, to make the runway long. But few complained, at least audibly. For there was the commander taking care that the work be finished as quickly as possible and himself being engaged with his men in it.

The sight of the commander taking a personal interest in the work of extending the runway put them in mind of the way in which he had interested them in the construction of air-raid shelters. He had decided that the shelters should be postponed, and himself taking up a spade, had set the men under him an example in the way in such shelters should be dug.

Runway Is Finished

The work on the extension of the runway was at length finished just in time for its use in the operations which were under contemplation.

Rear Admiral Arima, who felt in the same way with the men under him, shared their food. He never allowed food to be specially cooked for him. Among the first things he did after he took up the duties of commander was to arrange for the officers to share the latrine with the non-commissioned officers, whereas they had used it exclusively before.

To the men under him who entertained a great affection for him regarding him as their parent, he made himself an example in economy. He once interfered as one of his attendants was about to throw away old socks with holes in them, and in a gentle voice, urged upon him the necessity of keeping socks and all things made of fiber even though they had been worn to rags, pointing out that there was a scarcity of such goods at home. The socks, as ordered, were mended by the man. I understand that the socks which were in the worst condition that any socks could be in, were sent to the family of the commander after he met glorious death.

Although he did not say so, Rear Admiral Arima took great pains to bring about unity between the army and the navy.

At the front there is a tendency for the officers and men to dispense with etiquette. He deplored this and took every opportunity to show to those under him how important it was for the officers and men to pay due respect to their superiors. He himself was a great respecter of etiquette. He would go to pay his respects to army officers, irrespective of their rank, when they came to the island to take up their new duties.

Is Host to Davao Officers

Some of the army officers with whom he was at Davao came to the island. He was host to them at a party, in acknowledgment, of the services they had rendered to him. Business prevented some of them from attending the party. He invited them the next day, because he had decided that each and every one of them should have his thanks. He had a great sense of gratitude. That was when the army base at Davao was loaned by the army to the naval corps here unconditionally. He happened to know that the army at Davao was short of anti-aircraft guns, and was only too glad to place high-angle guns belonging to his unit at the disposal of the army.

"Having received a great favor from the army, I cannot do too much for it," said he to those about him after he had seen to it that the army got the high-angle guns. By the great favor he meant the support he had received from the army.

I have a recollection of an event that sheds light on the character of the commander. He was present at a party. He heard young officers engaged in a heated discussion some distance from his seat. He wrote on a piece of paper the words "a hundred arguments are nothing by the side of a victory," and had it handed to the disputants.

It was while he was devoting himself to the problem of ending the menace of enemy submarines that he was ordered to proceed to the Philippines. If I am not mistaken, he desired in his heart to advance to Tinian and Saipan Islands. His personal effects as he carried them with him when he proceeded to the Philippines, weighed only two kilograms. With this parcel he boarded a plane which took him to Davao on Mindanao Island.

In the navy an officer is allowed to have with him at least one suitcase when he travels by air. The package which he carried with him when he made his flight to the Philippines had the weight of one containing a washbasin and a few spare clothes. One of his attendants was sharply reprimanded by him for sending to him what personal effects he had left behind by vessel without his permission after his departure for the Philippines.

Loved Simple Life

He was a great lover of a simple life, wanting to live as simply as he could. His quarters at Davao were sumptuous and were known to the inhabitants of the neighborhood as the Firefly Palace because of the fireflies which lit the quarters at night. The first thing he did after he moved to his quarters was to order his room stripped of all ornamental things, because it was something of a palace which did not suit him. He even had the cover of the table in his room removed.

It happened that his quarters were some distance from the airfields of which there were two. He proposed to move his quarters nearer to them, since he must be as near to them as possible if he was to fulfil his duties.

For some unexplained reason he did not have his wish realized. From his quarters he could not bring himself to believe he could perform the function of supervising the two airfields at once. He desired to be thorough in the supervision of one of them if he was not to be so in that of both. Thus it came about that he spent the greater part of the hours of the day at the place from which to direct operations at one of the fields.

He found time to go up and down Mindanao Island. There were few remote places which escaped his attention. He decided to insure that the entire island be defended perfectly, having things which were not quite convincing to him put to right at once.

He was as simple in his mental attitude toward the country as he was in his habits of daily living. His only thought was of crushing the enemy. There was something about his manner of serving the state that baffled followers of ordinary rules.

Remembers Peliliu Island

After he came to the Philippines he never forgot Peliliu Island. Knowing that there was difficulty in procuring vegetables and meat on Peliliu, he took every opportunity to send them to the island by plane. It must be noted that he and his corps procured the things which were sent to Peliliu Island instead of getting them from the army munitions department, and that he held himself responsible for anything done by his corps.

He made a point of seeing off planes whatever time of day. He was frequently observed to be standing alone, looking at planes leaving the base early in the morning from the place from which to direct operations. He and the men under him would wave their caps over their heads as officers belonging to units other than his departed for the southern front after a stop at the Mindanao base.

In his leisure hours his thoughts turned to the men under him who had died in action. He remembered the families of these departed heroes. The greater part of his salary was given to the people at the homes of the men who had fallen under him. The man in charge of the financial affairs of his corps was under a standing order to take care that there should be no money, not a single coin, left in his purse when he got killed.

He thought as much of the other units on Mindanao as of the one of which he was commander. There is a recollection of how he was pained to learn that there were no automobiles to take a party of officers and men who had just reached the island to the unit to which they had been attached, through the fault of the men of the unit concerned, and how he called up and warned the unit in a sharp tone that he would send the conveyances from his own unit to take the party to their destination if their needs were not met by their own unit.

The attitude of the commander toward the army is best illustrated by the following episode. He learned of a soldier unable to return to his unit because a bridge in his way was carried away by the stream of an overflowing river. He ordered staff officers to take steps at once to restore the bridge. It was night so the officer suggested that it would be better to wait until daylight.

Commander Restores Bridge

"Then I will go," said the commander, and went out at once, and restored the bridge with the help of a soldier. This kind act moved the soldier profoundly and the unit to which he belonged when they learned of it.

The army increased its enthusiasm over the commander who believed that there was no distinction between the army and the navy, and that the two services ought to act as one body. After the above episode, there were few army officers and men on the island who were not ready to oblige Rear Admiral Arima and his unit.

The commander was regarded with a great affection by the natives. One day when he was going on a trip to a neighboring island by plane, it came to his knowledge that the headman of a Moro tribe, a ferocious tribe believing in Mohammedanism and inhabiting Mindanao Island, was leaving for the same island, and gave him a seat in his plane.

When he arrived at the island, he was greeted by the commander of the garrison unit on the island. There was an automobile ready to take him to his quarters in the headquarters of the unit. Instead of using the conveyance, however, he placed it at the disposal of the headman of the tribe, and he in the company of the commander of the garrison unit walked to his quarters across the airfield. This act of kindness on the part of the commander so moved the headman of the tribe that on the following day the latter sent him a truckful of vegetables as a token of his gratitude.

It is small wonder that the native residents of Mindanao and neighboring islands have entertained a most kindly feeling toward him. He did much to make the alien race among which he lived take kindly to Japan. He used to say to those around him that there was no need of fearing the Moros.

"If they go wild," he said, "it is because there is something wrong about the way in which we deal with them."

Right Administration Necessary

At another time he told those who came to him: "It is impossible to conduct a successful Philippine campaign unless we provide the Philippine Islands with the right sort of administration. We must have the Filipinos on our side if we hope to administer the islands well. Depend upon it that I can make the Filipinos friendly toward us.

He was the busiest man on the island. He was occupied with the direction of operations, the training of men under him, the reorganization of his unit, and the supervision of the construction of a base. He was exact about official affairs, and did not tolerate any laxity on the part of the men under him in the discharge of their duties. He insisted that all men, whether of the navy or the army, should salute in the right way.

The automobile occupied by him passed an army unit. The men of the unit saluted him as he passed by. But he did not like the way in which he saluted by some of them. He stopped his car, turned back, and coming to the men who had saluted him in a way that he considered not right, he said sharply: "You did not turn your head to the right in the right sort of way. You were smiling while turning your heads to the right. This does not become army men. You are proof of the fact that the entire unit of which you are members, has little discipline. I command you to salute me once more."

I do not remember that he had ever administered a sharp reprimand before.

He had plans ready for fighting the enemy under all conditions. He told his staff officers:

"If the enemy is coming, I will have the provisions, and ammunitions removed to the recesses of the mountains where they will be safe from destruction by bombs. If the enemy comes with tanks, I will meet it after destroying by fire the hemp which is grown on the mountains."

Severe Fighting On Davao

Davao is now the scene of severe fighting, and the Japanese have the enemy at a disadvantage. I have no doubt that they have in mind the teachings of Vice-Admiral Arima, the commander.

He took great pleasure in speaking with the younger officers under him. He remarked to them when reports reached him that the enemy was about to attempt a landing on the island: "If the enemy comes, I have a mind to board a torpedo and ram him. I am afraid you have not the courage to do such acts."

The war situation now began to develop rapidly. Saipan fell, and the enemy was giving increasing signs of striking in order to regain the Philippines. The air squadron of which Vice-Admiral Arima was commander, advanced to Manila at the end of August. Its duty was to guard Luzon Island. The commander, who would go to bed without changing his clothes, was ready for departure before an hour had elapsed after he had received orders to proceed to Luzon with his corps. He quickly got into his plane and was off for his destination.

Then news of the fall of Saipan reached him. He was grieved by it.

"I find no words to express my feeling of regret for the loss of the island. If the island had not been defended as heroically as it was, it is possible that it would have fallen into enemy hands immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia."

After a short pause, he added:

"We are facing the decisive battle of the Philippines. Be sure that I have a strong conviction about it."

There was another pause. Then he said in a firm voice:

Must Die Fighting

"We have come to such a pass that it is not enough for us to fight with determination to die. We must die fighting."

The commander had no doubt that if the enemy landed on the Philippines it would be at Tacloban on Leyte Island. He remembered that it was at Tacloban that in the American-Spanish War that General Douglas MacArthur who was then a lieutenant, set foot on the soil of the Philippines for the first time.

The first thing the commander did after he came to Luzon was to make a close inspection of the group of airfields on Clark Field.

"There is no place like this," said the commander to himself after he had finished with the inspection of the fields. He made up his mind to have position constructed at Clark Field.

The commander, who was a believer in action according to plans concerted by the army and navy air forces, prevailed upon the army in the Philippines to share air bases with the navy. As to the wisdom of the joint use of air bases by the army and naval forces on Luzon Island, it can be easily seen if one remembers that since the arrangement was made the army and naval air forces have been able to engage in operations on Luzon with a greater measure of freedom than had hitherto been known.

Clark Field is ideally situated as a base. On the west it is bound by mountains; to the east there is an open plain. It is easy to defend the place from the enemy attacking with naval guns, the commander thought. He was sure that there was no fear of the fall of the place immediately after a landing was effected by the enemy in the neighborhood.

Positions Are Constructed

The unit of which Vice-Admiral Arima was commander, took upon itself the construction of some positions. It was from one of positions built by the unit that the Shikishima, Kongo, Jimmu, and Kyokujitsu units of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps went into action, achieving results which were a wonder to the world.

The commander studied gunnery during his school days. From early manhood he had a great desire to become a pilot. If he did not seek to realize his desire it was because he had fears that as a pilot he might not live long enough to do his full duty by his mother.

While he was a captain, he requested training as a pilot. But the higher authorities ruled against his having his way. The days following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia found the commander in command of an aircraft carrier. For a time he devoted himself to the training of student airmen. He had not qualified as a pilot, but his knowledge of aviation was such as did not suffer by comparison with that of an expert. Besides he had a rich experience in flying.

The commander used great care to ensure that planes from home should reach the air corps of which he was commander in the best of condition. He could not bear the thought of planes provided by the people behind the guns, getting damaged during transit to the bases in the Philippines, and had the men at home see to it that there be no fault in the transport of planes, especially of ship-based bombers.

In September the enemy at last attacked Manila with planes from a task force. There was some damage done by the enemy to equipment on the ground. This the commander seemed to regret profoundly. From this time he lived at the place from which to direct operations, so that he might be on hand at any time the enemy attacked and be prompt to give necessary directions to his unit.

Some time later a report reached the commander saying that the enemy had landed at Davao. He instantly flew to Cebu Island to see whether the information was accurate. The report turned out to be false. He returned to Manila at once.

Enemy Attacks Cebu

The next day the enemy attacked Cebu. Some damage was done to the Zero fighters on the ground. From this time the commander talked little. Evidently he was feeling keenly his responsibility for the damage done to the planes. I learned from his aides that it seemed to them that the commander made up his mind after the air attack on Manila that the time had come for him to die.

It was October 15, 1944. It was a sultry day. Everybody at the base was in perspiration. About noon Vice-Admiral Arima the commander, presented himself at a certain unit. He was to lead an attack by the army and naval air units in person. He had come to arrange the details of the operation. Shortly after he returned to his own unit, to announce that it had been arranged for the unit to join the army unit in attacking the enemy under his direction. The men could not believe their ears. The thought had never come into their minds that the commander would ever join in an attack and direct it himself.

They endeavored to dissuade him from the idea of leading the attack in person. But he was adamant. He said to them that he had reached an agreement with his superiors and that he would allow nothing to stand in the way of his leading the attack.

The time fixed for the attack was near. The commander took care that there was nothing about him that might suggest even remotely his position in the navy. It was clear that he had determined to die in action.

The men were now ready for action. They were in the attack planes in which they were to make a raid on the enemy. The commander walked to the first group of planes whose engines were already running. On the way to the plane he turned around with a smile to say to those who had come to say good-by to him, that he hoped that things would go well with his unit after he was no more.

Men Gained New Hope

At the sight of the commander occupying the leading plane the men gained new hope. They were in the highest of spirits. After a short while, the men were off. They were heading for an enemy task force.

When he thought that they were sufficiently close to the enemy, the commander gave orders "All attack!"

The leading plane bearing the commander was seen to make its way to an aircraft carrier through a heavy barrage. It discharged a torpedo. The next moment it hurled itself against the carrier.

A scouting plane occupied by a lieutenant whose task was to ascertain the results achieved by the men, reported that the plane occupied by the commander sank an enemy aircraft carrier. A picture taken by the occupants of the scouting plane proved that the carrier was sunk instantaneously by the ramming action of the commander and his fellow occupants of the plane.

News and Views

"San Flasco" Conference

Shortly after the curtain was raised on the San Francisco Conference on International Organization, a certain well-known American commentator sarcastically stated that the meeting should not be called the "San Francisco Conference," but the "San Flasco Conference." And now when we look back on the conference, which has been in session for two long months, we can see that the American commentator's words were not mere sarcasm.

Formally, the San Francisco Conference was not a total failure. Even though the parley was extended far longer than scheduled and tottered on the brink of disaster several times, the international charter seems to have been drawn up and the curtain will "happily" fall on the conference around the latter part of this month.

But this does not indicate that the San Francisco Conference was not a "San Flasco Conference." Besides the San Francisco Conference, conferences too many to enumerate have been held by the United States and Great Britain under the name of "United Nations Conference." And we must not lose sight of the fact that the real aims underlying these conferences invariably have been items outside their agenda.

This can be readily seen in the fact that in the proceedings for drawing up the international charter at the San Francisco Conference and in settling other problems during other United Nations conferences, the stage was set for the Big Powers and the role to be played by "those also present" was merely to swallow the original plans just as they were presented to them.

The true aim of America and Britain in holding these conferences, "fixed" like many wrestling and boxing matches is merely to show off to the world the so-called "unity" of the Allied nations.

All the vicissitudes encountered by the San Francisco Conference cannot be enumerated here. But first of all, of course, there is that friction between the Anglo-American Powers and the Soviet Union. Then there are the complications between the big and small countries.

The San Francisco Conference may have built up some sort of foundation for a world peace structure by drawing up the international charter, but it has also given birth to further aggravation in the clash of international suspicion. Thus truly apt is the term "San Flasco Conference," used to describe this meeting.

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, June 16

PRIME MINISTER'S INSPIRING STATEMENT

YOMIURI HOCHI—Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki in his latest interview with the press explained the war situation which has become intensified and expressed the determination for sure victory by fighting to the last. While addressing the newspapermen, the Prime Minister spoke quietly and with full composure.

As the Prime Minister pointed out, it is needless to say that in the face of the serious war situation in which the enemy invasion of the mainland is imminent, the plans to enhance the nation's vigorous fighting will and morale are of vital importance.

The Prime Minister, in this connection, plainly explained the relation between the Supreme Command and the Administration, the Government's esteem for the people's will, the actual war situation with the possibility of an enemy invasion of the mainland, the decisive battle structure of the Army and Navy, and strategic conditions for sure victory. The sincerity which marked Prime Minister Suzuki's explanation proved more effective in giving rise to further tightening of determination on the part of the people.

In explaining the important significance of the Okinawa war situation, the nation's leader said: "I will never become pessimistic even if the war in the Okinawa turns unfavorable to us. Victory or defeat is common and usual in the prosecution of war. Strategically speaking, when one point is captured and even the next point is captured, the war is not lost. Consequently I don't regard the fighting in the Okinawas as the crucial battle in the Pacific."

That the divine chance for sure victory lies in the coming enemy invasion of our mainland and that the smashing of the enemy invasion will lie in the first moment of the commencement of the landing is too clear, even from the war reports made by Prime Minister Suzuki and the War and Navy Ministers in the Diet.

The enemy's prospective landing operation on our mainland is quite inevitable. To cope with this grave and pressing fighting situation, the Government has deemed it essential to further stimulate the fighting will of the nation. As made clear by the Prime Minister, the government may well issue vital instructions to the nation when such are found necessary. But its enforcement measures should be thoroughly based on truth and be made to stand on concrete facts. Greatest attention should be directed to the foregoing point. We sincerely hope that the discreet character of Prime Minister Suzuki will filter into every nook and corner of the Government and that it will result in the unanimous rise of the fighting spirit of the people.

Classified Ads

Advertisements or replies to the same, by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

A MIDDLE-AGED responsible Japanese, well educated, who works for an English newspaper, seeks a job as a night watchman or caretaker. Tokyo preferable. Good references. Apply Box 105, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

HIKING boots wanted in exchange with black riding boots in excellent condition. Size: 10½ mon. Apply Box 108, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

FAMILY of five adults desires to rent Japanese house with storage space on Odakyu Line between Shibuswa and Shimbaramachida.
Please reply with particulars to Box 110, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to rent either foreign or Japanese style house at the lakeside of Yamanaka-ko or Kawaguchi-ko. Preferably with furniture. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

BICYCLE, 24", used, but in good condition. Can be used both for adult and child.
Apply Box 111, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BICYCLE; half a dozen women's silk stockings, size 23; and a set of Japanese futon. Prefer payment partly in foodstuffs instead of in cash.
Apply Box 107, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

IMPORTED Electrolux refrigerator, 4 c.ft., gas geyser, and fountain pen, both German make.
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LATEST model, medium size, Westinghouse electric refrigerator.
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MODERN foreign style house with furniture, 5 rooms and bath. [illegible] Nichome, Tamagawa, Okusawa-machi, Setagaya-ku.

OIL Cooking stove, Japanese made. In perfect condition, for immediate sale.
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REFRIGERATOR, Shibaura, small size and table model Victor phonograph, foreign made.
Apply Box 115, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SEVERAL summer suits, new, imported material, for person about [illegible]. Men's shoes, size [illegible]. [illegible] knitting wool (white, brown). Rubber soles for men's shoes with heels to match.
Apply Box 114, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SPARE G.E. [illegible] Lamps [illegible] for Eastman Moving Picture [illegible].
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO pairs of lady's black shoes, slightly used, foreign made. Size: [illegible] or 10 mon. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD portable typewriter, latest model, in perfect condition.
Apply Box 97, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BICYCLE tire and tube wanted. Used ones accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 109, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CHILDREN'S shoes wanted. One for about 4 years old, one for [illegible] years old, and other for 14 years old. Will pay good price.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LEATHER gaiter wanted [illegible]. Please state particulars.
Apply Box 82, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MUSIC notes: Beethoven's Sonatas I, II, and III, minuets, and other classical pieces for piano. Also piano [illegible] elementary and advanced.
Apply Box 100, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PAIR of trousers wanted [illegible]. Cotton or gabardine preferable. For man about 5 feet 7 inches [illegible]. Apply Box 106, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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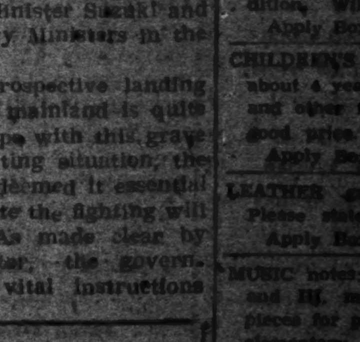

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Behind Iran's Demand

There is more than appears on the surface in the news that the British Government is giving "sympathetic consideration" to the recent demand of the Government of Iran for the withdrawal of British, American, and Soviet troops from its territory. What is likely is that this demand of the Iranian Government was not motivated solely by the laudable desire of the Iranians to rid their country of the presence of foreign armies, but that it was inspired from outside quarters out of considerations of international power politics. And these outside quarters, there can be little doubt, were British.

When Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union sent troops into Iranian territory presumably to facilitate strategic operations against Germany, it was provided in the agreement concluded between Britain, the Soviet Union, and Iran on January 29, 1942 that the foreign troops might remain in Iran until six months after the cessation of hostilities. With the time limit still so many months away, it is most improbable that actual evacuation will be carried out soon. Therefore the fact that the British Government is already not only giving "sympathetic consideration" to the Iranian demand but is even going so far as to take the initiative in pushing consultations with the American and the Soviet Governments concerning eventual evacuation indicates that the British have a special interest in speeding the evacuation as much as possible.

The reason for the British attitude is to be found in the nature of Anglo-Soviet relations in the Middle East. The United States is not primarily concerned, for her armed forces in Iran comprise only a few technical units, and her action will presumably follow whatever decisions are made by Britain and the Soviet Union who have much more vital interests in this region. With Britain already indicating her desire for a speedy withdrawal, the crux of the issue devolves upon the Soviet Union, and the silence of the latter hints at a decided difference from the British point of view.

This difference is natural, for Iran constitutes an historical bone of contention between British and Russian interests. Britain has always regarded the control of the Persian Gulf as essential to the security of her imperial lifeline to the East, while Russia has always regarded the same Persian Gulf as a goal of her traditional desire for access to an open warm water outlet. Britain has always regarded Iran itself as a field for economic exploitation, especially since the Iranian oil fields came to assume its present importance, while Russia has always regarded Iran as constituting legitimately her own sphere of influence, lying as it does contiguous to her Central Asian territory. This conflict of interests more than once in the nineteenth century precipitated a crisis between Britain and Russia, threatening the strangulation of Persia between them.

Today the same conflict of interests has been renewed in an aggravated form. Britain's postwar economic condition more than ever necessitates her exploitation of the Middle East and the strengthening of her ties with her imperial possessions in the East at the same time that her actual power to exert influence abroad has been weakened through her losses in the war. Simultaneously, however, the power of the Soviet Union has been vastly increased by her impressive feat of arms during the war with the consequence that the expansion of Soviet influence in the Middle East has come to loom as a more frightening potential menace to British interests than ever before. One of the places where this Anglo-Soviet rivalry threatens to come to a head is in Iran where both British and Soviet troops have been confronting each other while nominally cooperating in joint operations in the war against Germany.

But in this situation Britain obviously realizes that she is at a distinct disadvantage. Her forces are far from their base; they cannot be readily reinforced; and Iran is a strange country in which British officers cannot hope to exert much effective political influence. In contrast the Soviet forces are close to their homeland centers of concentration; they can be quickly reinforced and supported; and Soviet officers and agents with their background in the neighboring Soviet territories to the immediate north find Iran a familiar field for political activity.

Under these circumstances Britain must be anxious to get the Soviet forces out of Iran as quickly as possible before Soviet influence becomes entrenched any further in that country. To secure the removal of the effective Soviet forces from Iran, Britain must be more than willing to withdraw her own ineffective and useless forces simultaneously from the same region. She would lose nothing thereby, for what influence she can exert can be exerted just as well by her naval force in the Persian Gulf; and she would gain a good deal for the Soviet Union has no naval power in the immediate vicinity to fall back on if her land forces are withdrawn from Iranian territory.

Hence, in the demand of the Iranian Government for the withdrawal of all foreign armies from its territory and in the favorable reception which the British Government is giving to this demand, there is more than a hint of British machination. There is a suspicion of a fine British hand behind these developments which, while appearing to be motivated by a laudable nationalistic ideal on the part of Iranian people, incidentally fit in so perfectly with Britain's interests. They are of a same piece with Britain's support of Syria and Lebanon against France, and with Britain's encouragement of the Arab League. In the guise of benevolently sponsoring the interests of the native peoples of the Middle East, Britain is apparently engaging in a subtle but far-reaching strategy of power politics against her rivals in this crucial area.

Routine

Dad, on returning home one evening asked the kiddies what they had done during the day.

Lorraine, the 8-year-old, replied that she had washed the dishes. Six-year-old Betty Jean said she had dried them.

Then, not to slight the little 4-year-old "captain," he asked, "And what did you do?"

The "captain" promptly replied: "I picked up the pieces."

Hand Him the Bouquet

Teacher: "If Shakespeare were alive today, wouldn't he be looked upon as a remarkable man?"

Clever boy: "Of course, he would. He'd be 300 years old."

Wrong Question

Cheerful Prison Visitor: "Won't you be very, very happy when your sentence is over?"

Convict (gloomily): "I dunno, ma'am, I dunno. I'm in for life."

Ker Choo

I sneezed a sneeze into the air,
It fell to earth I knew not where
But hard and cold were the looks of those
In whose vicinity I snoze.

A Year Ago Today

June 17, 1944

The U.S. State Department handed Hjalmar Procope, Finnish Minister to the United States, his passport.

* * *

Our Forces in China occupied Iyang.

* * *

The German Government announced that the fourth German-Manchoukuo Trade Agreement had been signed at Hsinking.

BERLIN REMINISCENCE

Possibilities Seen for Rising of A Better City

By TSUNEJIRO HAMADA

I want to go over my reminiscences of Berlin as it appeared to me shortly after the outbreak of the European War. It was in the latter part of April 1940, when I was about to leave Berlin for Japan after winding up my affairs there, that I spoke to some of my acquaintances in the following cheerful vein: "Trust you'll put up a good fight and come out the winner. I hope to visit Berlin again after the war." After five years of war, it was reported that the Red Army had broken into Berlin from both the northeast and east sides of the city on April 22. And as I write this, I hear that Germany has surrendered unconditionally to the Allies. Confronted with such a situation, will the Germans be resigned to their fate—the Germans who struggled so long and who once had the European continent in their hands?

As everybody knows, the heart of Berlin is Unter den Linden, 198 feet wide and about a mile in length, stretching from the Palace to the Brandenburg Gate. On it were the Opera House, Royal Library and Museum, beside many other old cultural buildings. It has been largely rebuilt of late years, and is now bordered by hotels, shops, and handsome public buildings. The commercial center of this section, Frederickstrasse, is located close to Wilhelmstrasse where many public buildings were lined up closely together.

Everywhere in Berlin were lime trees, as Unter den Linden means "under the lime trees." The blooming of the lime trees, fragrant with their white and light yellow blossoms in the middle of May tells the Berliners of the arrival of the spring. In September these trees start to shed their leaves, foretelling the approach of winter. These lime trees on Unter den Linden were very old giants which were cut down unceremoniously about two years previous to the outbreak of the European War, thus changing the general appearance of the streets. Then after the street work was completed young lindens were planted to take the place of the old ones. As a result, although the general appearance of the streets looked neater, there were not a few Berliners who complained and regretfully said, "The fact that these lindens are no longer trees to look up to but to look down upon makes it more appropriate to call the street 'Uber den Linden,' instead of 'Unter den Linden'." However that may be, after only two years of such murmurs the young trees received the baptism of air raids and it is therefore right to say that they were blown down before they had grown up into trees big enough to bloom.

Streets and Buildings Described

Here is an idea for future city planning. Berlin had a population of some 4,500,000 before the war. It was a great metropolis with streets wide and well planned. It had many wide and well-paved streets which permitted automobiles to travel at 80 kilometers an hour. This differed from the London streets on which automobiles generally ran much slower. It might have been one of the causes, however, for London being a more thriving city than Berlin. At any rate, we cannot overlook the superior city street planning of Berlin.

Though a high automobile speed limit was permitted in Berlin, there were some circuitous streets in certain sections of the city, which tended to impede the efficacy of speed. This was what I experienced myself as a foreign correspondent. I used to go to the post office on Oranienburgstrasse, north of Unter den Linden, from the western part of the city where I lived, and on my way to the post office from which I sent my dispatches our automobile had to thread its way through some crooked streets the shape of the letter S, and our tardiness bothered me especially when I had an express wire to send. Each time I felt like saying, "Though we are going quickly enough, what a circuitous trip!"

Now let us take a look into the slum section of the city. Whereas in the old sections of Berlin most of the office buildings and residences were built during the reign of the Emperors, and were generally five-stories high, it was not so in the workingmen's streets in the eastern and southern parts of the city. This poor area was where I was taken in 1935 by my chauffeur who said that he was going to show me some wonderful sights. Those back alleys were lined on either side with old two-story shops, around which dirty children were at play. According to the driver's explanation, this was where the Jews lived in those days. This showed that even under the reign of Nazism not all dirty, old buildings were erased from every section of the city. Besides these hovels, there were clusters of shacks here and there in the suburbs of the city. These shacks were said to be the remnants of what the middle class Berliners put up following World War I. Their idea was to spend their weekends in these shacks raising vegtables, sun-bathing, and otherwise idling away their Saturdays and Sundays with this kind of outdoor life. As the rent for these tiny shacks was only five marks a month, in them lived many working class people throughout the year even under Nazi rule. But as these workers came to live in the city proper, the shacks were replaced by new two or three-story buildings in congested quarters in which the Nazi workers lived. These new buildings invariably had white walls and red tile roofs. I believe nearly all these buildings in Berlin including those that were built during the reign of the Emperors, the Republic and Nazism were destroyed in this war by the Anglo-American air raids. Tremendous effort must be exerted in order to reconstruct them.

Lastly, I want to dwell on how the Berliners were awakened in the spring mornings by the singing and twittering of little birds. Characteristic of the Berlin residences, while the front rooms were much prized because they were sunny, were the back rooms which were less valued and called the "garden houses." Those back rooms were so called because they faced gardens surrounded by the rear quarters of five-story buildings and had hardly any chance to see the sun all day. However, even though they were thus handicapped, the "garden houses" had certain advantages in that when April came round all kinds of little birds began to twitter among the trees in the garden, thus waking up the sleepers in the back rooms. It shows how numerous those little feathered friends in Berlin were in the early spring. Still, I could not hear any such twittering while sleeping in the front rooms although the front of the houses were lined with trees, and were sunny. This is characteristic of the spring scenes in Berlin. The twittering of those little birds in the back gardens did not last every long. Where they went to after a week's incessant twittering nobody knew. While wondering how those little birds could become silent so suddenly I recalled drowsily in bed in one of those back rooms the enjoyment that I had had in being awakened by their lively twittering and singing in Berlin in those early days of the war.

REGIONALISM

By JAPONICUS

II

The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals contained a section on Regional Arrangements. It conceded, to a certain extent, to the theories of the regionalists, but in such a way that they were to function under the strict surveillance of the Security Council, thus emphasizing the universalism of the proposed world organization. At the San Francisco Conference, the Latin Americans proposed an amendment thereto purporting to guarantee ampler autonomy to the American system of mutual defense. It may be that they really feared that the Chapultepec Act might be nullified in the event authorization by the Security Council were not to be forthcoming by reason of a negative vote cast by one of the permanent members. It may be as Herbert Evatt seems to imply that the Latin-American proposals on the numerical strength of the Council and on regional arrangements have been the result of Uncle Sam's ingenious tactical move to afford immunity to U.S. hegemony in the Americas. Anyway, the so-called American compromise proposals, to which the hesitant Soviets have at last reluctantly given assent, pay homage to the "paramount authority" of the world organization in all enforcement action. They stress, however, that an inherent right of self-defense, either individual or collective remains unimpaired, in case the Security Council does not maintain international peace and security and an armed attack against a member state occurs. This may have satisfied the Latin-Americans and the Soviets, but may be interpreted to mean that the United States by casting a negative vote at the Council meeting can insulate American regionalism from an active intervention by the world organization. The American formula is of general application and she will have to accord similar privileges to other regions, if they are represented by permanent members. They, too, can insulate their regions from the armed intervention by the Security Council. If, therefore, the American proposals are to be adopted, and if no alteration takes place as to the voting procedure of the Security Council, the universalism of the world organization will be nullified, virtually if not nominally.

It may be pointed out that the system of military sanction coupled with universalism which characterizes the proposed world organization will not apply as regards the aggressive action by the Great Powers, provided their right to veto at the Security Council is recognized. Neither can it apply as regards aggression by nations within regions in which the Great Powers are interested enough to interpose their veto against intervention by the world organization. The universalism of the world organization and the indivisibility of world peace and security on which its rests would become a pious fraud, and a regime of regionalisms or political blocs under the protective wing of some Great Powers or other may be the practical outcome of the proposed world organization.

Universalism in the organization of peace as conceived by Westerners has its intellectual bases in the medieval Christian traditions and the memories of Pax Romana—Church and the Empire. The universalist theory of peace has been greatly reinforced at the present time by reason of the technological revolution which made the world dwindle economically and militarily. But the universalist theory must be evaluated against the background of the political realities of today. There can be little doubt that the dominant note of contemporary world politics is still nationalism. That is why even the designers of universal dictorship at Dumbarton Oaks had to pay lip service to the "sovereign equality" of nations, great and small. The nationalism of small Powers may virtually be disregarded by the Great Powers, but the nationalism of the Great Powers goes on with all its vigor. A miraculous revolution, intellectual and emotional, must take place in the psychology of nations especially of Giant nations before a world-wide organization backed by military force, can realize world peace. There is, however, no sign that such a miracle will take place in the near future. It can easily be foreseen that such world organization will against the background of such political psychology inevitably lead to the oppression of smaller nations and to antagonisms as between Great Powers accelerating another world conflagration.

Regionalism is a demand by a group of nations to protect themselves from the political intrigues of and the oppressive interference by the Security Council. It is a manifestation of suspicion regarding centralized power vested in the Security Council. It abhors joint universal dictatorship by the Great Powers through the world organization. It detests being drawn in the name of world peace and security into every war of which they have themselves little concern.

Regionalism, however, has also to function against the background of nationalistic psychology. The smaller nations within a region are likely to waver between distrust of their more powerful neighbors and a desire to participate in the benefit of regional solidarity. The larger nations are tempted to demand the status and the perquisites of leadership, if not to display expansionist propensities. It is no wonder, therefore, that one feels skeptical as to whether regionalism is a trend to imperialistic control by a Great Power or a trend away from the chaos of particularistic nationalisms in the direction of world federation. If small nations cynically look upon both world organization and a regional organization as necessary evils, the latter might be a lesser evil. The insulation of a region from the intervention by the world organization may at least have the advantage of localizing wars in many situations.

Neither universalism nor regionalism in the organization can realize world peace, if it is to be based on force.

Looked at from the world-wide outlook, the Greater East Asia envisaged by the Joint Declaration has all the traits of regionalism. Like Pan-Arabism it is directed against Western imperialism, past and prospective. Like Pan-Africanism it works toward the abolition of racial discrimination throughout the world. It stresses cultural, economic and political collaboration on the basis of the sovereignty and independence of and mutual reciprocity as between the component units. It, however, looks forward beyond the confines of the East Asian region to a world in which each nation and people has its own place—a world regime not merely of legal justice but of moral justice.

Moral justice! Like the Roman soldiers who, confronted with the teachings of Jesus and amazed at something transcending their understanding and threatening their disciplines, made a mock Caesar of him, Western statesmen may deride the idea of "moral justice" as something hypocritical, just as their Roosevelt-Churchill Joint Declaration did. On our part it is an act of faith—a faith that the realization of moral justice, not the organization of power, is the true road not only to regional peace but to world peace.

Ouch! A New One

Amy: "Why do they call a man who goes up in a balloon an aeronaut?"

Bob: "Because he doesn't know whether he'll remain in the air or not?"

Nature's Way

Let us permit Nature to take her own way a little; she understands her own affairs better than we.

Could Be

"A man usually enters a tavern optimistically," comments a reformer, "and comes out misty optically."

TOKYOITES UNDER AIR RAIDS

Citizens of Metropolis Prove They Can Take It

By MITSUAKI KAKEHI
(In Contemporary Japan)

Like all other unaccustomed experiences, the air raid, though an expected thing in wartime, certainly has an element of surprise. But the edge of surprise wears off with the gradual intensification of air bombardments. This has happened in the case of Tokyo now under air raids, and the Tokyoites, having got rid of their initial surprise, are viewing the arrivals and departures of American airplanes without any least sign of enervation. Many of them have found in air raids a new source of cracking jokes and making mirthful wisecracks. The other day, when I was about to get into a homebound electric car, I met a jovial friend of mine whom I have not seen for a long time. After the exchange of usual greetings, the conversation naturally veered to air raids. At the end, my jovial friend to the accompaniment of a hearty guffaw said: "Well, we sure are going to endenizen these American fliers, dont' you think so?" I said nothing, but I, too, laughed heartily.

Believe it or not, the air raid has aroused in us a feeling of cheerfulness—a kind of light-hearted buoyancy—such as we experience when something long expected finally happens. No wonder, we are proving ourselves equal to the situation. When the surprise and shock of the first air raid on Tokyo on November 24, 1944, a day raid, by sizable formations of the Mariana-based B-29 bombers and perhaps those caused by the second raid—a night raid this time—passed off, the Tokyoites soon got used to intermittent visits of these mammoth "flying fortresses" of Washington, whether they came in formations or as lone raiders.

It seems that men, women and young ones are not very much inclined to pay due heed to the repeated warnings of the authorities against possible dangers. Especially mothers, disregarding the danger to them, move about here and there together with their children without paying any serious attention to the screeching of the siren. This is a mental insensibility which, of course, is unpardonable; yet from the point of view of heightening the civilian morale, it is far more reassuring than jitters. Another virue—if I may use that rather dignified term—of the Tokyoites, in particular those who are Tokyo-born, is curiosity. They very often become unimindful of dangers to them because of their curiosity to witness strange sights on the spot. I remember vividly, when that regrettable February 26 incident occurred several years ago, many of them to satisfy their curiosity gathered at various danger points. There was no remote sign of fear in them. Moreover, I saw crowds like holiday-makers, even accompanied by children, going toward the Diet building where the reactionaries had stationed themselves. Certainly the Tokyoites today are living up to their time-honored fame for curiosity as they react to the visits of American sky hawks. This virtue of them and their abovementioned mental insensibility truly make them brave-hearted and steady-nerved.

During the last World War, a British war correspondent, chronicling the braveries of young women working in the Allied ambulance corps, declared that they were far braver than men in the face of actual dangers. Well, the women and children of Tokyo are now displaying the very same bravely in a remarkable manner. A boy boasted to me immediately after the first carrier-borne raid that he was able to see clearly the American mark on the wings of a raider which had divebombed just above his head. His anxious mother explained that the boy, in spite of her repeated warnings, would not take shelter in order to see with his own eyes the enemy plane as he knew it in pictures. He seemed to be only too glad to have the rare opportunity of seeing an American raider at close range.

The women of Tokyo are exhibiting their bravery more particularly in the work of fire-fighting, which is the most important function of the civil air raid dfense. Clad in mompei (Japanese slacks) with buckets in their hands young women, together with men with their trousers wrapped in puttles and armed with fire-fighting implements, put out fires at the risk of their lives. When in a district a Buddhist temple was hit by an incendiary bomb, it was found extremely difficult to climb on to the roof which was in flames. Yet the men and women fire-fighters clasping the buckets and other implements with their teeth ascended the roof and stamped out the blaze in no time. I was much struck with the smiling face of a little girl whose house was damaged by the concussion of a bomb falling near-by, and who related to me quite calmly and composedly her experience right after the dropping of the bomb. It is impossible to forget her beaming face.

In praising the women and children, I am not in the least minimizing the uplifing influence of the men on the civilian morale as a whole. When in a certain ward in the city the house of a person was destroyed by a bomb, the neighbors went to him and offered their sympathies. He smilingly told them: "I am just one out of the eight million Tokoites to get a bomb hit. It is like drawing a prize-winning fukuken (lottery bond). I have been lucky in getting a bomb hit, so I think I will draw a prize-winning fukuken next time." By saying this not only did he relieve the anxiety of his neighbors, but also he treated his own calamity as a huge joke. To seek instances of such composure, it is not necessary for me to go beyond my arm's length. One of my colleagues in the office would not stop going out for lunch even when the air-raid alarm sounds. He would tell you "The first thing during bombing is to get something to eat. Keep your stomach full, you will then be ready for anything." Another colleague refused to postpone his travel to the office from his suburban residence during the first carrier-borne raid, although a fierce air battle was being fought in the skies over the district where he lives. I expressed my surprise on learning of his presence in the office that day. He simply said: "Well, I don't like my business to be interfered with by Roosevelt's wing-babies."

Aid to Health

When it became obvious that America would start bombing Tokyo at short intervals during the winter, we feared that it would be almost an ideal condition for the prevalence of influenza. But the contrary has been the case. To get up at midnight or late at night in the cold weather and keep windows and doors open during the bombing as a precaution against possible destruction by concussion evidently have had a beneficial effect upon the health of the Tokyoites. The medical advice to sleep with windows open so often tendered was disregarded by the majority of the Tokyoites prior to air raids. But now, owing to the precautionary necessity, they have been obliged to adopt that healthy practice of ventilation two or three times a night. The most surprising thing is that one is catching cold not during successive night raids, but during the lull.

My own experience in these days of air raid has not been so heroic, for the district where I live seems to be comparatively neglected by the American visitors. One moon-lit night, while I was keeping watch over the movement of a raider and sub-consciously gazing dreamily at the beauty of Nature unfolded in the bamboo grove in the backyard which was literally bathed in numerous moonbeams the memories of my young days all of a sudden came back with their fascinating romances. One autumn night in a silvery moonlight I accompanied a timid college friend of mine who softly spoke with the daughter of his neighbor, in whom he was very much interested, in the garden which was charmingly enveloped in the moonshine and was exuding the sweet fragrance of chrysanthemum. That was nearly forty years ago. Very soon we parted, he and I, without knowing how his affair ended. Now after all these years the memory of that night came back to my mind during an air raid. What a strange association of ideas—the romance of bygone days and the reality of an air raid! I was glad that I could think of beauty in human life and Nature, even though the danger of being hit by bombs or splinters was staring in the face.

As "carpet-bombing" is a favorite tactics of America, we can expect more civil destructions henceforward. Yet we are optimistic. Has not Tokyo survived the appalling havoc wrought by the great earthquake of 1923? That Tokyo has an inbred capacity to overcome destructions is fittingly expressed in the popular saying: Kaji wa Yedo no hana (Fires are the flowers of Tokyo). On the other hand, the plight of the innocent victims of civil bombings cannot but arouse our indignation. It has now become a usual method of American raiders to demolish the homes of non-combatants. It would be quite right to say that they are doing so with malice. Such an attitude not only shows an unpardonable lack of ordinary human feeling, but also exposes a deplorable callous mentality. Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, famous Christian preacher of Japan and the most passionate lover of humanity, is most indignant, because America who speaks of Christian morality "is today sending warplanes to those areas where she sent her missionaries to preach the Gospel and to slaughter those very 'sons of God' whom her missionaries baptised." Her bombers are attacking our schools, temples, shrines and churches. Can you call these in accord with Christian principles? To conclude in Dr. Kagawa's words: "The Second World War in the Orient, is again inflicting upon Christ the agony which he suffered on the Cross."

Sh-h-

Politician: "I never question the fact that I owe a lot to my country."

Campaign manager: "Sh-h. They may think you haven't paid your income tax."

WHITHER BRITAIN?

Elections Will Decide Whether Country Will Swing to Left

The American magazine Time of May 28 writes under the heading "First in a Decade" as follows:

Britain's Coalition Government which successfully withstood the stress and strain of the war showed signs of collapsing under pressure of peace. This week 1,100 delegates of the Labor Party, the biggest (150 seats) opposition group in Parliament, met at Blackpool.

The chief question before them was: Whether to accept Churchill's invitation to stay in the government until the Japanese war is won—or quit Coalition forthwith.

The answer was emphatic. The conference voted unanimously to quit. The Party wiseacres promptly implicated that Churchill would ask the King to dissolve Parliament and call a general election probably in July. It will be Britain's first general election in a decade. Men and women of 30 will vote for the first time in their lives.

The realignment of constituencies will raise the number of seats from 615 to a record 640 (thus making the new Commons even more overcrowded than the old).

Of the 1,668 candidates already listed 600 are Tory, 580 Labor, 400 Liberal, 40 Commonwealth, 22 Communist. About a quarter of them will be drawn from the services. Three per cent will be women. All parties will play up their war heroes.

All parties are scrubbing up their platforms. Under Beaverbrook's leadership, the Conservatives will stress for free enterprise, with state control only where necessary, for example in social security and housing. Their slogan is: "Win with Winnie."

Labor Wants Socialism

Labor will counter with "full socialism," that is, immediate nationalization of the chief industries, state control of employment, housing, agriculture, and social security. Its program will be emphatically put across by the "Attlee, Bevin, Morrison and Greenwood" quadrumvirate.

The Liberals will steer a middle course offering both free enterprise and nationalisation to achieve "minimum economic standards for all." The core of the Liberal policy will be in effect social security and full employment based on the plans of the party's brightest luminary, Beveridge.

The election will be a historic answer to the critical question: "Will Britain swing to the left like Europe or stand pat with the Conservatives who led it to victory in World War II? Conservatives were confident that if the election could be held soon before wartime memories fade, Winnie would win again.

Fruits of Wisdom

To see a man fearless in dangers, untainted with lusts, happy in adversity, composed in a tumult, and laughing at all those things which are generally either coveted or feared, all men must acknowledge that this can be from nothing else but a beam of divinity that influences a mortal body.

* * *

Care is a sad disease; despondency a sadder, and discontent the saddest of the three: if we wish to be cured of all these together, next to seeking the divine support, the prescription is occupation.

* * *

Laughing cheerfulness throws the light of day on all the paths of life; the evil fog of gloom hovers in the distance; sorrow is more confusing and distracting than so-called giddiness.

* * *

These written laws are just like spiders' webs; the small and feeble may be caught and entangled in them, but the rich and mighty force through and despise them.

* * *

The laws keep up their credit, not because they are all just, but because they are laws. This is the mystical foundation of their authority.

* * *

The great happiness of life, I find after all, to consist in the regular discharge of some mechanical duty.

* * *

When any one has offended me, I try to raise my soul so high that the offence cannot reach it.

* * *

Old age is a tyrant who forbids, at the penalty of life, all the pleasures of youth.

* * *

Offenses ought to be pardoned, for few offend willingly, but only as led by some excitement.

* * *

The want of occupation is no less the plague of society, than of solitude.

* * *

"Know thyself" means this, that you get acquainted with what you know, and what you can do.

* * *

Genius begins great works; labor alone finishes them.